

THE JOURNAL.

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GALLIPOLIS.

THURSDAY, - - AUGUST 3, 1850.

FOR GOVERNOR.
WILLIAM JOHNSTON.
of Hamilton county.

FOR BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.
ALEXANDER G. CONOVER,
of Auglaize county.

From Washington.—The Compromise Bill

Dead.
From the abstract of Congressional proceedings, which we give, the fate of the Compromise will be learned. Congress has been in session over eight months, and little else than the questions embraced in this bill, have received consideration. The defeat of this bill leaves these questions still unsettled.

Those who assume to speak for Ohio, have again and again reiterated their opposition to this measure of the thirteen, in the name of "the great mass of the people of Ohio." If this is the correct expression of the opinion of our people, (and we are not prepared to say that it is not,) the defeat of the measure will rather be a matter of rejoicing than regret. We believe that no northern Whig would ever agree to a bill which, either openly or by way of compromise, acknowledged the claims of Texas to any portion of N. Mexico. The Whigs, at the commencement of the Mexican war, took their position and vindicated its truth. It would have been a base abandonment to have tacitly assented to this Texan title now.

The several questions must now come up separately. We can see but little probability that they will receive any final action the present session. There is a strong desire to adjourn, and should the cholera make its appearance over the mountains, as report says it already has, an adjournment will most probably take place, and nothing will have been accomplished. The hotspots both North and South will go home satisfied, but the great mass of the people, both North and South, will entertain entirely different opinions—they desire a settlement upon terms alike honorable and just.

The census of Massachusetts, which has just been taken, show the total population of that State to be 973,715. The census was taken by the State for the purpose of apportioning representatives. Each town (or township) containing 1560 inhabitants sends one representative every year, and one additional representative for every 3120. If any town contains less than 1560, it sends a certain number of years in ten.—The number of towns in the State is 321. The next House of Representatives will contain 438 members, if there are no failures to elect. It may well be called the popular branch of the Government.

Simeon Nash, Esq., has our thanks for a copy of the reports of the majority and minority of the currency committee of the Constitutional Convention. The progressive democracy have presented the question of hard money in the majority report, and in their 4th of July convention resolutions, in so unequivocal a shape that it must be again met and decided upon by the people of Ohio at the coming election. We shall make use of this report and those resolutions, with no other desire than that the issue forced upon the people may be fully understood and intelligently decided.

The Cabinet.

It is reported that Mr. Bates, of Mo., declines the cabinet appointment, preferring, so says the telegraph, the chances of being elected to the U. S. Senate from that State. If this is true, it leaves two vacancies. Gov. Jones, of Tenn., and Mr. Conrad, of La., among others, are mentioned as likely to receive the appointments.

Mr. CLAY is much prostrated after the failure of the Compromise to which he had devoted so much labor, and was to leave Washington on Saturday on a northern trip.

Whigs

Remember the township meetings on the 17th. Send us the names of delegates for publication.

The Omnibus Bill.

After the motion of Mr. Pearce, to strike out all that part of the bill relating to New Mexico and Texas, had succeeded, yeas 34, nays 22, Mr. Atchinson moved to strike out that part of the bill relating to California, which was agreed to as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Atchinson, Badger, Baldwin, Barnwell, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Butler, Clarke, Clemens, Davis, of Massachusetts, Davis, of Mississippi, Dawson, Downs, Ewing, Foote, Greene, Hunter, King, Mangum, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Smith, Soule, Torney, Upham, Winthrop, and Yates—34.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clay, Cooper, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Hale, Hamilton, Houston, Jones, Miller, Norris, Shields, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales, Walker, and Whitcomb—25.

The commencement exercises of Marietta College we find in the *Intelligencer*. The oration before the Alumni was delivered by CHARLES GODDARD of Marietta. It is mentioned as the production of a scholar. The subject was, "The Fine Arts." The Literary Societies were addressed by Prof. Kendrick. His subject was "Modern Skepticism." Of the exercises of the graduating class, the *Intelligencer* says:

The selection of subjects was judicious. The amount of new ideas on themes of interest amply compensated the audience for giving up their time to listen to them.

What is the occasion of the backwardness of the mail from Chillicothe? It is frequently three or four hours behind the time of its usual arrival at this season of the year.— Besides obliging our citizens to wait till the next morning for their mail matter, there is no return mail from Pt. Pleasant, when the mail up does not reach there as early as 10 o'clock P. M. If there is any thing wrong, we hope to see it corrected.

Cholera.

COLUMBUS.—The *Statesman* of the 3d, says: "The cholera reported today is larger—double the worst day last year. This afternoon things look better and we think the next 24 hours will greatly diminish the number of deaths."

We are indebted to Mr. Stevens, of the Telegraph office, for the following:

CINCINNATI.—12 deaths by cholera in all. There were six deaths between the hours of 3 and 12 P. M., yesterday. In Chillicothe from 12 to 16 have died—mostly blacks.

The Kentucky papers contain Gov. Crittenden's resignation of the office of Governor. He says Gen. Taylor offered him the first place in his cabinet, but he did not feel at liberty to abandon the office to which he had been so recently elected. He thinks he can retire now without censure. Lieut Gov. Helm becomes Governor for the remainder of the term.

R. C. WINTHROP, has received the appointment of U. S. Senator from the Governor of Massachusetts, in the place of Mr. Webster, resigned.

P. VAN TRUMP, Esq., of Lancaster, has received the nomination for Congress from the Whigs of the 9th district.

There has been a rise of some four or five feet in the river here. It commenced falling Tuesday.

We learn that a stable with considerable grain in it, belonging to a Mr. Smith, of Guyandotte, was destroyed by fire, in that place, a few days since; the work of an incendiary.

THE JEFFERSON REGISTER.—This is the name of a paper just started in Ironton, Lawrence county. Typographically it is neatly got up. The publishers, Messrs. Stinson & Parker, judging from the number before us, will give the people of Lawrence a paper worthy of their support. We trust they will receive it.

The Indians are making sad havoc between the Neuces and Rio Grande. They paid a visit to the Tolosa near Corpus Christi, a week or two since, killed one Mexican, and drove off several horses.

For Congress.

The Athens Messenger announces JOHN WELCH, Esq., as a candidate for Congress, subject to the decision of the Whig convention to be held at Pomeroy on the 28th.

The National *Intelligencer* says that D. C. GODDARD, Esq., chief clerk, will act as Secretary of the Interior, till the new Cabinet enter upon their duties.

Fire in Marietta.

The Marietta Bucket Factory building was destroyed by fire July 26th. The loss, says the *Intelligencer*, is about \$10,000, of which \$7000 is covered by insurance; \$5000 in the Columbus company, and \$3000 in the Portage Mutual. The company is rapidly re-building and will be ready for new machinery in a few weeks. A gentleman who came down from Marietta a few days since, informs us that the fire was supposed to be the work of incendiaries—one arrest had been made.

We are requested to state that Rev. T. B. DOOLY and A. EDWARDS will preach at the Lower School Room, on Saturday evening at early candlelight, and Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.

Myers, who is well known in this and the adjoining counties as the Dutch doctor, and dealer in horse flesh, was arrested here, last week, for forging a note of \$65 on Mr. Reuben Dickason, of Jackson county, and was committed to the jail of this county, to wait the meeting of the grand jury, at the next term of the court, on failure to give bond and security in the sum of \$600 for his appearance at that time.

Chicago has quadrupled her population since 1840, having at this time a population of 25,000. The increase of Milwaukee has been even more rapid, having grown from 1,900 in 1840 to 25,000.

The death of Dr. G. E. Pendergast, is announced in the Louisville papers. He was a man of learning and famous for his eccentricities; he was in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

There was a shower of black flies at New Orleans on the night of the 5th ult., continuing for upwards of half an hour.

TAKING A RIDE.—At Bordentown, N. J., the other day, the managers of the railroad to Trenton were put to a non-plus: The locomotive which was to carry the morning train to Trenton was missed, and could be no where found. The engineer was compelled to get another, with which he went to Trenton, where he found the runaway. It seems that some time during the night an insane fellow had gone to the engine, made a fire, took in water, gressed the machinery, and then set off on an excursion of his own down the road. He passed all the stations at a flying pace, and did not stop until he had reached Trenton, where he said that he only wanted to see how fast he could make the thing go. That he escaped destruction is almost miraculous.

The members of the Common Council of Boston, have determined, at their own expense, to have painted a full length portrait of General Taylor, to be hung in their chamber.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.—The young man Walker, who attempted to assassinate Louis Napoleon, is a Pennsylvania printer, about 18 years of age. The young man was addicted to socialism, and probably was crack-brained.

Two sons of Mr. P. Meeker, near Jackson, were struck by lightning on Wednesday of last week, and instantly killed.

Mr. NEWTON, clerk of the fine light draught steamer Wm. Phillips, will accept our thanks for late Cincinnati papers.

The Phillips is now running regularly between Charleston and Cincinnati, and her accommodations are unsurpassed by any boat now in the line. She passes here Saturday evening on her upward trip, and we recommend her to all as a safe and pleasant low water craft.

FORTUNATE ESCAPE.—The Vermont State Journal gives the following account of a narrow escape from loss of life upon the Vermont Central Railroad, during the recent frost:

The lives of two car loads of passengers on the Central road escaped most imminent danger. The train ran safely over a bridge between Bethel and Randolph, where one of the abutments had settled, leaving one end of the bridge sustained only by the superstructure of the track. Ere the last car had passed, the bridge had settled about four feet; but the cars were strong—the connecting bars held—and the engine literally snatched the train from the jaws of death.

THE GREAT STORM.—The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, speaking of the great storm, of which we gave some account, says:

This remarkable storm, so far as we have heard from it, seems to have swept with more or less violence over the whole range of country lying between the Alleghany Mountains and the Atlantic Ocean, and to have covered all New York and New England. It has been a storm to remember, for few can remember its equal in extent, and in the damage effected. Its violence was felt most sensibly in the South.

From Washington.

July 28.
A despatch states that Mr. Bates' acceptance of the War Department was extremely improbable, owing to business engagements, and other private considerations.

The most prominent candidates for the Home Department are Genry of Tennessee, and Conrad of Louisiana. The Foote and Benton Committee report to-morrow. Both will be somewhat severely dealt with.

The Compromise is in a very doubtful condition. Its best friends regard the case as next to hopeless. A gentleman just from Louisiana, a resident of that State, who is in a position to acquire an extensive knowledge of its political sentiment, represents it as being unanimously conservative, liberal, and loyal to the Union, under any and all circumstances. He represents the popularity of Mr. Webster among men of all parties, as unbounded. He thinks that no public man, who is even tinged with ultraism, can stand in Louisiana now.

July 29.
The indications in the Senate to-day can scarcely be considered as favorable to the Compromise. The succession to the Presidency, the future course of the Democratic party, the success of the present administration, and the perplexities and complexities which surround the settlement of the Texan boundary question, all are secretly at work, and all are mixed up in the conglomerate mass of difficulties which surround this subject. Two indications in the proceedings to-day are not worthy. One is in the course of Mr. Ewing, which, so far as his votes, more than his speech, are concerned, he has exhibited rather more conciliatory intentions than was anticipated. His vote against the Compromise, however, is fully expected. The other is: Mr. Benton took occasion to state that he would go for the measures as substantive propositions in separate bills.

Mr. Cass, to-day, deeply deprecated the use of the argument that Texas would resort to war, as well as the argument that if Texas relinquished her claim to a part of New Mexico it was converting a portion of a slave State into a free soil State.

The vote on Mr. Bradbury's amendment stood 23 to 28. This was the amendment providing Commissioners, which the Texan Senators opposed as calculated to delay the settlement of the question.

Mr. Winthrop, from Massachusetts, will undoubtedly take his seat to-morrow, which will leave the vote 29 against 29—if Mr. King votes in favor.

The Benton and Foote Committee did not report to-day, as it is supposed, to avoid interfering with the Compromise, perhaps anticipating debate upon the report.

The last heard of Mr. Bates, was not that he is on a flying mission to the Congo Islands, but that he was supposed by his friends in St. Louis to be—somewhere.

July 30.
Mr. Bates, the new Secretary of War, arrived in Washington this evening. There is said still to be some doubt whether he will go into the Cabinet.

Mr. Bradbury's amendment to the Compromise bill was adopted by a vote of 30 to 28—Mr. Shields, of Illinois, who was not counted among the friends of it, having, at the last moment, voted for it. A motion had previously been made to lay the bill on the table—to reject it—which was lost by a vote of 25 yeas to 33 nays. There is a strong hope now indulged by the friends of the bill that it will pass.

July 31.
The Senate after a session which lasted till near night, decided the fate of the Compromise bill before it.—After making various amendments, which so essentially changed the character of the bill, many of its original friends were opposed to it, the bill was ordered to a third reading, containing simply a provision for the organization of the territory of Utah.

Aug. 1.
The bill for admitting California was made the special order at 12 o'clock to-day and daily till disposed of. Mr. Foote said the bill could never pass—that parliamentary measures would be resorted to, to defeat it if nothing else would. Mr. Clay said the Compromise bill had been defeated by the extremists on both sides. He then referred to the remarks which had been made about resistance to the authorities of the general government, and earnestly and patriotically disavowed such doctrines (for which he was applauded by persons in the galleries.) He had heard of blood being shed in case this government attempted to carry out certain measures. Weak and feeble as he was, his voice and arm should be raised to support and maintain the power and authority of the General Government. (Applause.)

The bill to establish a territorial government for Utah was passed.

Aug. 2.
The California bill was taken up, the question being on Mr. Foote's amendment to restrict the boundary of Texas to 35° 30'; it was lost. Mr. Pearce gave notice that he would introduce a bill to establish a territorial government for New Mexico, and settle the boundary of Texas.

The House laid aside the California bill and took up the Indian appropriation bill.

Blowing up of the America.
We are indebted to the Cleveland Plain Dealer for an extra, giving the following particulars of the disaster of the America:

By passengers on the Alabama which came in after our paper went to press last night, we learn the appalling particulars. The America left this port Tuesday, at 2 P. M., for Buffalo with a fair load of passengers, mostly cabin. When about 40 miles below Erie, and about 1 o'clock next morning, her 2d boiler from the star-board side burst, carrying completely away her fire, and letting out the whole volume of steam.

rial government for New Mexico, and settle the boundary of Texas.

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The explosion upset the boiler deck, throwing it with such force against the deck above as to raise it several feet, tumbling cabin and staterooms all together. The chimneys alone in that part of the boat were left standing; and even the breaching around them was taken away. The steam instantaneously enveloped the boat, filled the cabins and staterooms. So dense, pressing, and hot was it that passengers in the after cabin were severely scalded.

The Alabama discovered her lights and signals of distress about one hour after the accident had occurred. When she came along side there seemed to be one general rush of the America's passengers on board.—Those who went on board the ill-fated boat, describe the scene as awful. Thirty or forty human beings in distress, some dead, some dying, and some in the most excruciating agony; men, women and children; groaning, screaming and crying; some calling for water, help; sitting on the floor, rolling on the deck, women in disheveled hair and half dressed, roving about the boat and calling for their children, husbands and friends. There was such consternation among the few who remained unhurt that but little was done to relieve the sufferers.

The Engineer of the Alabama went on board, and opened his oil cans upon them, which stilled the groans of many. Three died on the way back to Erie, and when the Alabama left her at 9 A. M., eight had died. How many more are to follow is yet to be known.

We are indebted to Mr. Nathan Derrig, of South Bloomfield, O., who made it his business to converse with each sufferer, for the following names and residences:

Wm. H. Burnett, N. Y., not badly scalded, hands slightly;

Jeremiah Conner, his wife and five children, badly scalded;

McLaughlin, fireman, died in an hour, sex and name not known;

Henry Brown, waiter, a colored man, torn to pieces in the pitmen;

Wm. Lives, head cook, scalded badly;

Richard Retalic, Whitby, Canada, badly scalded;

Luther Kinney, Washington, M. Comb co, Michigan, badly;

Joseph Stanciliff, Durham, Connecticut, mortally, I think;

Jas. Chancellor, fireman, died in an hour;

Patrick Welch, fireman, must die, Buffalo;

Patrick Kenny, deck hand, badly scalded;

An old French woman, badly, shoe trader, New York;

Archibald Linsey, Steerage passenger, Michigan, badly;

J. F. Lator, Cincinnati, not badly;

D. G. Ramsey, Cincinnati, face and hands slightly scalded;

Patrick Howly, deck passenger, hands and face scalded;

D. E. Terry, Norwalk, O., head injured by a fall in search of a brother;

Wm. Terry missing, no doubt drowned.

Bridget Walsh, Buffalo, badly;

Jacob Downing, Albany, hand slightly;

Michael Hagerty, fireman, must die;

Charles Potter, greaser, missing;

Linnis Warren, deck passenger, badly;

James Murphy, deck hand, Irishman, badly;

Colos. Pursel, fireman, badly;

Colored man, a cook, name not recollected, face slightly scalded.

[The boat was in charge of the first mate, Mr. Shooks, Capt. Squier being detained in Cleveland. The owner, Mr. Phillips, was on board.]

A PATTEREN MAYOR.—A man died in Auburn, N. Y., last week, of what some supposed to be cholera, and so great was the panic that none of his neighbors would lay him out. Mayor Conklin went in person and performed the duty. After he got the coffin on a cart, the cartman refused to drive, when the Mayor cleared him out, and drove it himself.

SOMETHING NEW.—An ingenious Yankee down east, has invented a machine for milking cows. The editor of the Maine Farmer has seen it, and given it a trial. He says it empties the udder very freely and easily, and at the rate of about a quart per minute.

A white gunpowder, said to be more powerful than the black, has been manufactured in England. It is composed of chlorate of potash, loaf sugar, and prussiate of potash.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

ENGLAND.—The proceedings in Parliament possess no general interest. The Ministry evinced no desire to resign. It is expected the session will shortly close in quietness. The cholera has again broken out in London.

GERMANY.—The College of Princess has been held, but nothing definite effected in the settlement of the affairs of Germany. The late correspondence between Prussia and Austria, on the Constitution of an interior Central Government of Germany has failed to produce any result.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—The butcher, Haynau, has been dismissed in disgrace from the Government of Hungary; the immediate cause of his dismissal is owing to his having set at liberty Bezzerady, a confidential friend of Kossuth. The Government would gladly dismiss Radetsky also, from his Italian command, but he is too powerful in his position.

The cholera is less virulent at Vienna.

TURKEY.—The news of the revolt is most conflicting. Letters from Saultin of the 3d announce that the Bulgarians had taken the city of Belgrade, after an obstinate resistance, and had captured eight cannon. The force of the Bulgarians amounted to 19,000 men.

FRANCE.—The bill against the press, passed the Assembly on Monday by 127 majority. Every newspaper article must hereafter be signed by the name of the writer—in other words, the anonymous press has been destroyed. One peculiarity as regards the stamp to be fixed in future, is that newspapers which publish a tale, sketch or story, will have to pay one centime dearer per stamp.

A good deal of excitement rose in the Assembly in consequence of an abusive article, directed to the Assembly in the *Journal Pouvain*, which is considered the President's organ. Girardin defended the editor who was subsequently summoned before the House, and fined 5,000 francs by 275 to 119.

From a statement of M. Fould, finance minister, it appears that the deficit for 1850 would be 12,000,000 francs, which, added to the deficit of 1848 and 1849, leaves a general deficit in the three years of 575,000,000 francs.

The continuation of fine weather has created great quietness in the corn market, and the following are given as the nominal quotations:—Yellow Corn 25s 6d; mixed 25s; and white 26s 6d; 27s. Western Canal Flour 13s 23s. Wheat 5s 6d; 6s 4d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, July 20.—Cotton has been active throughout the week, and sales in all amounts to 110,000 bales at 4½ to 4½ per lb. advance. Speculators took 52,000 bales and exporters 16,000. Fair Orleans is quoted at 8½d per lb. The market closed quiet.

LIVERPOOL, July 20.—The Flour market was easier for purchasers but prices were nearly nominal as previous steamer. Corn was dull—yellow declined 1s and white 6d per qr. Provisions.—Beef was exceedingly dull. Mess Pork more enquired for. Prime quiet. The lower qualities of Bacon were in extensive demand for Ireland. The better descriptions were looking up. Hams are neglected. Shoulders—large sales.—Lard in good demand and large sales at 6d advance.

Coffee.—The Liverpool market less active, but prices were actually no lower. At the public sale of Coffee at Amsterdam, holders of Brazil advanced their prices 6d per cwt, which checked business. Both in Liverpool and London business has been moderate.

On Friday the market closed with an improved aspect. There was a large supply of Carolina Rice, which kept down prices. Sales of 70 tierces at 17s per cwt., being a trifle decline.

Was ever Woman in this Humor Wood?—The following is said to be the manner a Sandwich Islander proposes marriage, when he falls a victim to the tender passion:

The chief told her that if she would become his wife, he would send one hundred sea-otters to her friends; that he never would ask her to carry wood, draw water, dig for roots, or hunt for provisions; that he would make her mistress over his other wives, and permit her to sit at her ease from morning till night, and wear her own clothes; that she should always have an abundance of fat salmon, anchovies, and elk, and be allowed to smoke as many pipes of tobacco as she thought proper— together with many other flattering inducements.

An Awful Warning.—The Macon (Ga.) Messenger, in giving an account of the execution, on the 5th inst., of Geo. W. Evans, a young man convicted of murder, says:

On the scaffold he warned the youth of the country to beware of his example, and shun the ways of wickedness which led to the ignominious gallows, and, in alluding to the teachings of his own sinful mother, gave fearful warning to the mothers of the land to look well to their habits and conduct of their children.

GALLIPOLIS JOURNAL.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

The subscriber, having purchased the interest of WILLIAM NASH, in the Gallipolis Journal, will assume its whole management in future.

Firmly impressed with the conviction that the conductor of a country press must look to his own immediate vicinity for his main support, the proprietor deems it not inappropriate, on assuming the control of the Journal, to assure the people of Gallia county that it shall be his untiring endeavor to present them with a paper worthy of their generous support.— That his endeavors may prove successful it needs that support.

The political complexion of the Journal will remain unchanged. In his humble way, the proprietor will use all honorable means to advance the interest of the Whig party—the Whig party without sectional divisions and without factious discords. To the Whigs of the county he looks for support with some degree of confidence.

But while he will endeavor to make it firm and consistent, politically, the great aim of making it a home journal— emphatically a Gallia county paper— shall not be forgotten. He wishes to publish a paper that shall recommend itself to every intelligent mind in the county.

To you, citizens of Gallia county, he looks for support, and will try to deserve it.

The facilities for obtaining intelligence are now such that he can promise his readers the latest news. The Journal will contain an account of the Cincinnati markets up to the day of publication, with such other intelligence as may be of sufficient importance to telegraph.

TERMS:
1 copy one year, paid in advance, \$1 50
" " if paid within the year, 2 00

FOR CLUBS:
Four copies, . . . \$5 50
Six " . . . 8 00
Ten " . . . 13 00

The person getting up a club of ten will be entitled to one copy gratis, so long as the club continues by his exertions. The cash, in these cases, must invariably accompany the names.

Will not his friends through the county interest themselves in increasing the circulation of the JOURNAL?

JAMES HARPER.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—Murder and Lynch Law.—By the arrival of the steamship Yacht we have received the American Flag of the 17th inst. There were reports of Indian depredations between Brownsville and Point Isabel. The house of Mr. G. L. Stillwater, near the Sal Colorado, was attacked by eleven Indians, who, however, were repulsed. It is supposed that a Mr. Holbrook was killed by them. The Flag relates that a young Mexican who shot and killed another Mexican, at Monte Bank, and attempted to escape by swimming the river, was captured, brought back, and hung in twenty minutes from the time the murder was committed. Another occurrence of the same kind took place on the 11th inst. The night before, at a fandango, or rather after having left it, Capt. John Brannen was followed, stabbed, and killed by a notorious ruffian, named Bill Hardy. He was arrested next morning about daylight, ironed and taken to jail. The only cause assigned for the brutal outrage was the refusal of Brannen to let Hardy have money while at Brazos. On learning the character of the man, and the insecurity of the jail, the citizens of Brownsville determined, as the prisoner had confessed his guilt, to cut short his murderous career at once. A meeting assembled, and it was voted that the culprit should be hung forthwith. The Flag describes the rest of the proceedings as follows: "The crowd then proceeded to the jail and demanded the culprit. The prisoner was unfettered and brought forth, and in that condition permitted to walk to the place of his execution. He evinced the most perfect indifference as to his fate, not suffering a muscle of his face or limb to betray the least emotion, and even took the rope that was to hang him and tied the hangman's knot to show how it was done, without the slightest perceptible tremor of the nerve."

N. O. Pic. July 23.

Virginia Tobacco Crop.—The Richmond Whig speaks of gloomy accounts from all parts of the country. The late drouth is said to have inflicted a degree of injury scarcely known in the history of Virginia farming. The tobacco crop especially, seems to have suffered more than any other, and the prospects are worse than ever before known. The accounts from the entire tobacco region are as unfavorable as they well could be.

An English journal, alluding to the natural productions of Nicaragua, informs us that the supply of provisions of all kinds is plentiful, and can be raised to meet any probable demand. Maize flourishes magnificently. Cattle, when fat, are worth not more than from four to six dollars. Pork and poultry are both good and cheap. Fruits abound, the sugar cane is luxuriant, and the most valuable woods border the line of canal; the hills, which are not far off, contain many valuable minerals.